

AMENDMENTS TO SPECIFICATION

Page 1, the second full paragraph is amended to read:

Such apparatuses can be used for counting and/or sorting or for depositing and/or dispensing bank notes. For example, DE 102 10 687 A1 from the applicant describes such an apparatus for depositing bank notes. The bank notes inserted in stacked form into an input pocket are singled, then transported through a curved aligning path, and subsequently checked for authenticity, nominal value and optionally fitness in a sensor module. The accepted bank notes are then transported ~~[word missing - The Translator]~~ to an escrow, such as a film storage, and the non-accepted, so-called reject, bank notes output to the operator again.

Page 5, the third full paragraph is amended to read:

After all bank notes deposited during a pending transaction are ~~[sic]~~ have thus been either output again to the pocket 3 as reject bank notes or transported to the escrow ZK as accepted bank notes, the depositor can either confirm the end of the pending transaction or abort it. In case of confirmation, all bank notes contained in the escrow ZK are transported along the transport channels ~~[sic]~~ 18, the diverting point 17 and the further transport channel 19 to an end cashbox EK located below the basic module 2 in a safe, where the bank notes are finally stored in an associated cassette. The amounts deposited and stored in the end cashbox are then credited to an account assigned to the depositor.

Page 8, the fourth full paragraph is amended to read:

If a plurality of rollers 27, 28 or 30 are in each case present on the axles 27a, 28a or 30a, and gate vanes 10 in each case in the interjacent areas, another of the rollers 27 or 28 can otherwise also have such a roughened surface in another plane, while the remaining rollers 27 and 30 or 28 and 30 have a smooth surface in said plane. When the bank note is to be diverted for example from the transport channel 11 to the transport channel 12, which involves mechanical displacement of the gate

vane 10, particularly the roller 28 can have a roughened surface e.g. in a plane different from the sheet plane, since in this position of the diverting surface, i.e. in this gate vane position of the surface 10O' of the gate vane 10, ~~it hits~~ the leading edge of the bank note to be diverted precisely hits onto said roller 28 [sic].

Page 10, the third full paragraph is amended to read:

The use of the elastic roller 37 ~~of the~~ [sic] firstly increases the contact surface with the opposite rollers 28, 30. Moreover, the deformation of the elastic roller 37 between the opposite hard rollers 28, 30 causes the gap 29 between the surface 10O of the gate vane 10 and the surface 37O of the roller 37, regarded in a direction perpendicular to the sheet plane, to be reduced, or actually causes a meshing of the surfaces 10O, 37O of the axially tandem roller 37 with the gate vane 10. By the rotation of the roller 37 this not only causes a force F1 or F2 to be exerted at the contact points of the rollers 37 and 28 or 37 and 30, but also an additional feed force F3 in the area of the surface 10O of the gate vane 10 along which the bank note is guided for diversion. This supports a reliable diversion of the transported bank notes at the diverting point 13.

Page 11, the fourth full paragraph is amended to read:

It should be emphasized that the above-mentioned variants for avoiding jams in the diverting device 8 can also be used independently or in combination with each other. If a plurality of diverting elements, such as rollers 27, ~~27~~ [sic] or paddle wheels 47, are in each case mounted on a common axle perpendicular to the transport direction, it is additionally possible to use conventional hard rollers with a smooth surface that are not specially designed for the inventive avoidance of jams and are described e.g. in DE 102 10 687 A1. Moreover, it is not absolutely necessary to use rollers for transporting or diverting the bank notes; transport by endless belts is also fundamentally possible.